NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS, cosh in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Postage stamps not received as subscription THE DAILY HERALD two cents per copy. It per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or IS per annum, the European Edition every Weekasely, at six cents per six exist per copy. If per annum to any part of Great Existing or IS to any part of the Continent, both in turbule position in California Edition on the Sh and Oth of each month at six cents. THE PANILY HERALD on Wednesday, of four cents per

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ADVENTIASMENTS therefore every day; advertisements interested in the Wess.; Herald, Pasily Behald, and in the Guifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING accurate with meatness, cheapness and de-

AMITHUMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Italian Org. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Equipmental Partors

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.
BORN TO GOOD LUCK—AN HOUR IN NEVILLE—ININ TIGER. BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery .- WINTER'S TALE-COUSIN

LAURA REENE'S THEATER, No. 624 Broadway.-Tus NEW BOWERT THEATER, Bowery. -Sixon or Patent Magning.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and the Brathren-Living Outlost-BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway -- Hoolay & CAMPAUL'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street, Sunnanuan pra-Inisa Assurance and Yahren Modesty-Black Eyes Sunan.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. - Sonos

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, September 11, 1860.

MAILS FOR THE PACETIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The mail steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at ten o'clock this morning.
The New York Werkly Herald—Califo socialning the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

MAILS FOR KUROPE.

The New York Herald --- Edition for

Europe.
The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Shannon rill leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city to-morrow

morning at eleven o'clock.

The Eckoran Epricon or the Hanald will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap

Pers, six cents.

The contents of the European Epition of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The election in Maine for members of Congress and the Legislature, and State and county officers took place yesterday, and, as will be seen by our telegraphic despatches, the republicans carried nearly everything. The vote was the largest ever cast in the State, and the republican gain is consi

The steamship Bohemian, with European advices to the 30th ult., arrived at Farther Point yesterday. Her news is one day later than that previously received.

We have important news from Honduras Walker has again failed in his filibustering enterprise. The commander of the British man-of-war whose arrival at Truxill reported, ordered Walker to evacuate the town, which he did, pursued by his enemies down the coast. He undoubtedly had a severe struggle with his foce, as by last accounts his force was reduced from eighty to twenty-five men, and he had himself been severely wounded in the face, and one o his colonels killed. Seven of his wounded had been placed on board the learus.

The bark Roebuck, from Buenos Ayres and Mon tevideo, beings about two weeks later news from those ports. Gen. Urquiza was in Buenos Ayres during the celebration of national independence July 9, and during the review some acts of insub ordination occurred on the part of the military, Convention were to be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August. Gold discoveries are announced in the province of San Juan. The British residents of Buenos Ayres had presented an address to Gen. Urquiza, with which he was much gratified. Trade was dull.

We have accounts from Havana to the 7th inst. The sugar market was dulf, and freights had slightlined. The health of the city was good. The Taylot had arrived at Hayana from Vera Cruz with \$4,700,000 in specie. Miramon was at the capital, concentrating his forces, and the liberals were advancing rapidly on the city.

In our Havana correspondence, elsewhere, will be found an account of the late Spanish expedition to San Domingo, its objects, origin, &c. There is something rather mysterious in the affair. Our correspondent hints that France has designs on Havti and sanctions Spain's movements in San

By the arrival of the overland pony express w have advices from San Francisco to the 23th ult. The people of Colifornia are entirely absorbed in the political canvass, which hids fair to be as virelent as any that has been held in that State Business at San Francisco was rather dull.

The sixth annual regatts of the Empire City Regatta Club took place opposite Conrad's Park, in the East river, yesterday. The weather was very fine, and the attendance of spectators unusually large. There were five races for prizes of more or less value, and the distance run was five miles. The first race, for fishing boats not exceeding sev enteen feet, was won by the Alpha; the second, six-oared lapstreak boats, manned by amateurs, by the Gulick: the third, seventeen feet working boats, by the Joseph Brown; the fourth, four-oared the George J. Brown; the fifth and last race, for the champion sculls and champion flag was won by the May Bell Roberts, rowed by Patpick Lynch, who beat his competitors, Thomas Burns and Thomas Hunt, by one hundred boats' Lengths-time 40 minutes 121 seconds

The wills of Victor G. Andabon, John W. Bow. den and John T. Allen have all been admitted to preliate. The property distributed by them is con piderable, but it is bequeathed entirely to the rela Lives of the testators.

the resignation of patrolman John Even, of the Nicebonth presinct, to take effect October 1. Bousehot Holias, of the Twelfth processet, and Sec-

geant Higgans, of the Thirteenth precinet, transferred on Saturday to other wards, were ordered to remain in their old places until further notice.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, in which the American naval forces gained an important and decisive victory over the British arms, was celebrated yes-terday at Cleveland, Ohio. Some thirty thousand persons participated in the ceremony of inaugurating a monumental statue to Commodore Perry, the hero of the victory, among whom were several survivors of the conflict, and the Governor and staff, and members of the Legislature of Rhode Island, of which State the Commodore was a native. George Bancroft, the historian, was the orator of the occasion. His address, and an account of the celebration, are given to to-day's pa-

It is understood that the Albany Regency State Committee have, by a large majority, rejected the proposition of the Breckinridge men for a fusion upon the Presidential electoral ticket. Another meeting, however, of the State Committee is to be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, on Friday next.

The committee of the Aldermen, appointed to investigate the reasons for the removal of Messrs. Tappan and Craven by the Mayor from their respective positions of Commissioner and Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Department, were to have met yesterday after-afternoon at two o'clock. There was only one member of the committee present, however, and the investigation did not proceed, though Messrs. Tappan and Craven were present. A communi-cation was received from Mayor Wood, declining to attend the meetings of the committee.

The summer is past, and as regards the public health the season has been a very favorable one. According to the City Inspector's report, there were 514 deaths in the city during the past week, a decrease of 10 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 44 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recan implation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c. 82 of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, a of the heart and vessels, 117 of the lungs, throat, &c., 7 of old age, 42 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 182 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 64 of general fevers, 5 premature births, 2 of disease of the urinary organs, and 30 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 375 natives of the United States, 81 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 10 of England, 1 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market was steady and prices unchanged, while the sales embraced 600 a 700 bales. Flour advanced five cents per barrel for some descriptions, while the market was more active, with purchases of State and Western brands on speculation and for shipment Southern flour was firm and prices unchanged, while the de-mand was good. Wheat was active, and some descriptions of the better qualities were firm, and sales, here and to arrive, on speculation and for export, were large. Corn was also firm, with large sales at prices given else-where. Pork was steady, and in fair demand, with sales of new mees at \$19 45 a \$19 59, and of new prime at \$14 12% a 314 25. Sugars more steady, with a good demand from both the refining and grocery trade, with sales of about 1,100 bhds., 930 boxes and 850 bags at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet, awaiting public sales to be held to day. Freights were tolerably active, with wheat engaged for Liverpool, in bulk, at 1234d, and chiefly in ship's bags at 15d. A vessel was chartered for Glasgow to load with wheat at p. t. A British bark for Bristol to load wheat, in bulk, was taken up at 12364, in ship's bags.

The Politicians Beaten and the Fusion Made-The Duty of the Monster Meet-

The pressure of public opinion has forced the leaders of the democratic factions to ar range the basis of a union of all the conservative interests on a single electoral ticket, so that the Empire State may be saved from the disgrace of permitting its voice to be cast for a radical revolutionary candidate by a fanatical minority of the people.

This consummation, so devoutly wished for by every patriotic citizen, has been brought about against the will of the shortsighted and seifish managers of the two political organizations, and is a manifest acknowledgment on their part of a conviction that the masses will not support either of them separate ly in their insane projects. It had become evident to the managers of Breckinridge interest, the Douglas and the Bell interest, that without a fusion the State would be lost, and each set wished to avoid the blame of bringing about such a result. Under this conviction they have made wary advances to each other, but each striving all the time to cheat their opponents and secure the lion's share of the public plunder. This has been the constant aim of Dean Richmond and his clique, and of Gideon Tucker and his set, in the recent negotiations between the Douglas and Breckinridge interests, which have resulted in forcing each party into a position which is in itself an equitable fusion of the electoral tickets, and now only waits the ratification of Green and Richmond, the chairmen of the opposing State central committees, to present the united conservative ticket for the support of all classes of the people.

The details of this negotiation, which has resulted so differently from what its conductors desired, are curious and instructive. The Richmond, Cagger & Co. committee, finding that the onus of a refusal to fuse on an electoral ticket was resting on them, and doing them great injury in all parts of the State, appointed a sub-committee, composed of Ben. Wood and two others, to confer with the Breckinridge men, but gave this sub-committee no authority to clinch a bargain. In view of this step the Breckinridge committee, presided over by John A. Green, met at the Astor House, and appointed a similar sub-committee, to confer with Ren. Wood and his colleagues. These sub committees met and warfly sounded each other After ascertaining their respective views, they presented their several ultimatums, upon which they thought no agreement would be made. The Breckinridge men demanded ten electors, being an equal number with that arranged with the remnant of the old Know Nothing organization, and the Douglas men refused to concede more than six. On obtaining this result the Breckinridge State Committee passed a series of laming resolutions, authorizing their chairman to arrange a fusion on the rejected terms, and djourned sine die. This put the onus on the Douglas sub-committee, as the proposition was an equitable one; and Ben. Wood, as soon as he found that the Breckinridge committee had finally adjourned, wrote a letter to its chairman agreeing to accept, as far as he had authority the terms he bad before read, and to recommend their adoption by the Douglas State Com-

By this system of mutual cheating the committees have each overreached themselves, and agreed to accept an equitable fusion, and they have thrown the whole onus of defeating the measure upon Richmond, Cagger & Co., by referring the subject to John A. Green and Dean

mittee to fuse the Presidential electoral ticket with ten Breckinridge electors, and the Douglas sub-committee have recommended an accept-ance of these terms. The object of the several managers was to prevent a fusion, so that they might not have to divide local spoils, and to throw the blame of a failure on the opposing faction. One wants to go to Congress, another aims to be a great local politician in view of possible federal spoils, and all prefer fight-ing each other and letting the State go for Lincoln rather than give up their petty local aims. They have cheated each other, and overreached themselves, to the manifest advantage of the country. Dean Richmond and his corrupt Albany clique have got themselves into a position technically known in Wall street as a corner. Instead of having the blame of a defeat thrown upon the Breckinridge faction, it is thrown upon them. If they refuse to ratify the action of their sub-committee, it will be an open confession that they are working for Lincoln, and this will be the last of the rotten Albany Regency. Richmond, Cagger & Co. will subside into the bosom of Thurlow Weed's Albany junto, and we shall hear no more of them.

Our Albany correspondent telegraphs that news of the proposed fusion has thrown Cagger & Co. into dismay, and that Richmond has started hot foot for this city, to endeavor to break it up. But it is too late. The ball has been started, and the people will accept the fusion without the politicians. Should Richmond refuse to ratify the arrangement his subordinates have blundered into, then all that will be wanting is that the great Union meeting which is soon to come off in this city shall present a Union ticket of ten Breckinridge, ten Bell and fifteen Douglas electors, and appoint a Vigilance Committee to see that the corrupt political managers do not sell themselves to Lincoln and attempt to burke it. The merchants and property holders of this city, whose vast interests are at stake, should at once raise one hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the election, and confide it to the Union Vigilance Committee to see that it is honestly expended in printing and circulating documents, and other necessary and proper expenditures. By so doing New York can be carried against Lincoln without a doubt, and the national conservative interests of this metropolis will have defeated the revolutionary and destructive designs of the black republican and abolition fanatics. Let every man prepare for

EXPRAORDINARY ACTIVITY OF THE FALL TRADE.—The fall trade is opening at an advanced period and with unusual activity this season. The city is full of purchasers from all quarters of the country, and the business promises to be one of the largest and most profitable we have ever enjoyed. The abundant barvests of the West, and the fine cotton crop of the South-which, notwithstanding the partial drought which visited some of the Southwestern States, is exceedingly large—have imparted a wonderful stimulus to trade in the metropolis. One of the strongest evidences of the prosperity of business is the immense increase of advertising which we experience at the present time. We have never had such a flood of advertisements pouring in upon us at so early a period of the fall season before. On the days when we do not publish a triple sheet we are invariably obliged to leave out some advertisements until the next day. It is impossible to accommodate all our advertisers in the ordinary double sheet editions. Yesterday, for example, we were compelled to hold over a full column of

dvertisements, for want of room. There is nothing to cloud the splendid prospect before us but the unsettled condition of the political relations of the country, pending the Presidential election. If, among all the agitation and speeches of the different candidates, the people could get before them the issue, plain and simple, upon which to vote for ome one man of conservative tendencies defeat the dangerous revolutionary faction led agitators, two to one even of the Northern States would go for him. The only danger now to the realization of the magnificent promises of commercial prosperity before the people is the fear that this sectional agitating party of Lincoln and Seward may be successful—a party which, if it attains power, will disturb all the relations of the country, political and commer-cial, which may lead to local insurrections and general anarchy. With such a prospect before them, it is not to be expected that people will base much upon so uncertain a future, and the wonder is that business is so active just now even as it is.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.—Our telegraphic lespatches from Maine show that the election in that State yesterday is like the handle of a ing, all on one side. Lincoln and Hamlin's irrepressible conflict, and Seward's policy of bolishing the army and navy, in order that emancipated and free negroes in the North may e permitted, unmolested, to carry civil war and the reign of terror into the Southern States, are endorsed in the most thorough manner by the Maineacs. Washburn has been elected Governor, and all the members of Congress and of both houses of the State Legislature are supposed to be of the true abolition stripe. This settles the question of the duty of the national conservative men of New York. They stand between the Northern and Southern fanatical. sectional factions; they it will be that will receive the shock of a collision; their interests will be the first to suffer and the greatest sufferers, and their paramount duty now is to stop these tides of extreme sectional fanaticism. New York must save the Union from the terrible results that would flow from the election of fanatical Northern President. It is in the hands of the national conservative men to do this, by presenting and sustaining a union electoral ticket, in which the three schools of conservatives shall be equitably represented. Let them remember the olden time, when it was said, "as goes New York, so goes the Union:" and let every New Yorker throw aside all local and partisan preferences, and determine to go into this fight as a national man, and to win it on the broad basis of the union of all for the sake

THE GREAT DOUGLAS BARBECTE TO-MORROW-A grand Douglas barbecue will come off tomorrow at Jones' Wood, for which the most extensive parations are being made; bands of music are parading the streets, calling attention to the fact that a monster or will be roasted whole upon the occasion.

Both the President and Vice President who would like to be-Messra. Douglas and Johntunity will be afforded the former to express himself upon a subject about which he been remarkably ellent up to this time. Mr. Douglas has been making a great many speeches all through the country-South, North and East and expatiating upon a variety of topics, chief among which were the antecedents of Mr. Breckinridge, into whom he has been pitching without stint of words or vebemence; but he has never definitely stated whether he (Mr. Donglas) is in favor of fusionthat is, of a union electoral ticket against Lincoln and Hamlin in this State. If he is not in favor of fusion, then he is electioneering for Lincoln; and as, without fusion, he cannot get one electoral vote in New York, of course he is working for Lincoln, and against himself.

HER YORK SHEELD, PURSUAY, SEPTEMBER.

At the barbeque of to morrow is just the fit ting time to explain himself explicitly upon that point, and it would be well for some one to ask him the question while he is delivering

The Presidential Question—Public Senti-ment Right, but Our Old Party Hacks All Wrong.

In all great political revolutionary or reac tionary movements, our old party politicians while they imagine they are leading, are in reality far behind the march of public opinon. At all events thus it has been in all the vicissitudes and changes of our political parties since the day of Gen. Jackson's elevation to the Presidency.

The democratic party, which was created by Gen. Jackson, was founded upon the one great idea of the prostration of that powerful moneyed monopoly, the United States Bank. With the prostration of that institution the legitimate mission of the democratic party of Gen. Jackson was accomplished, and the whig party of Henry Clay was beaten from the field. ince that day the successes of whige and democrats in our national contests, with a single exception, have been the results of accident or some desperate expedient for the passing

In 1840, with the United States Bank out of the way, and upon the financial troubles resulting from the pet bank system, the remains of Gen. Jackson's democratic party were so badly beaten that many sagacious men supposed that this was the finishing blow. But this delusive triumph of the whigs was turned to ashes upon their lips, with the disastrous efforts of Mr. Clay to re-establish that exploded institution, a United States Bank. Defeated by the vetoes of John Tyler, the bank question was again put out of the way, and the whig and the democratic parties were again left without any great overruling specific issue between them.

In this exigency the leaders of the democracy hit upon the expedient of the annexation of Texas, for the campaign of 1814, against the whigs under the banner of Henry Clay. This was a happy hit; but even the popularity of the Texas appexation project would have failed against the universal personal popularity of Mr. Clay had he not written a little half way annexation letter to Alabama, which turned over to Birney some fifteen shougand antislavery whigs in New York, thus turning over this State to Mr. Polk, by the vote of which he

In 1848 the family quarrel between the Van Buren democracy of New York and the Democratic Convention at Baltimore resulted in the defeat of Gen. Cass, by turning over the electoral vote of New York to Gen. Taylor. Thus the election of 1844 and that of 1848 were both determined by the mere diversion of the anti-slavery balance of power of the Empire State, and thus this anti-slavery element loomed up into a formidable engine among the managing politicians, especially of the whig party.

The contest of 1852, however, decisively exhibited the feebleness of this anti-slavery element against the united conservative forces of the country, in the election, almost by the unanimous vote of the several States, of an obscure New England politician over the most distinguished military chieftain of the age. This was the result of an issue which the people accepted between the position of Pierce, as the ead of a conservative movement, and the position of Gen. Scott, as the supposed instrume of W. H. Seward and other anti-slavery agita-

tors to compass the control of the government.

This election of Pierce was a conservative triumph ageinst the slavery agitators; but be was too blind to perceive it. He accepted it as a victory of the democratic party, and the leaders of that party adopted the same fatal blunder. Thus, overlooking the people and the real issue of his success, poor Pierce, with Mr. Douglas and the managers of the democracy in Congress, was led astray to that ruinous offering to the Southern democratic pro slavery politicians of the Cincinnati Convention, the Cansas Nebraska bill, whereby the fact was instantly discovered that the existence of an all powerful democratic party was a miserable de

What next? To save themselves from absolute annihilation, the managing politicians at Cincinnati were compelled to cast overboard both Pierce and Douglas, and all others concerned in that Kansas Nebraska reopening of the slavery agitation, and to take up Mr. Buchanan, whose perfect innocence in that matter no man could question. Mr. Buchanan's personal popularity, by the narrowest possible es-cape, saved the demoralized democracy from a crushing defeat.

It was hoped that this narrow escape from destruction would operate to teach some lessons of prudence and wisdom to our democratic politicians; but the evidences to the con trary are before us in the present disjointed and confused condition of the overwhelming forces opposed to this anti-slavery republican party. The whig party has been dead and uried for eight years; but still there are halting old line whigs all over the land hopeful of a resurrection, and halting upon old whig principles. The same may be said of the debris of the late American party and of the late democratic party. The old party backs of each are sticklers for their party principles and plat-forms, and what not, when all these things are the useless remaining rubbish of parties that

Such are the incumbrances which block the way to a cordial fusion of the overwhelming conservative body of the people North and South against this slavery agitating and sectional republican party. But some important steps hate been made in the removal of these obstructions, and when the two months intervening to the day of the great battle the conservative elements of the North may be brought to emulate the example of the Union men of the South. In this view, in spite of foolish and Richmond. Green is authorized by his com son are to be present, and an excellent opport protobely politicians, we still maintain the

ground that Lincoln and the republican party may not only be defeated, but may be utterly crushed out, in November.

We publish elsewhere an article from the

Reception of the Prince of Wales in New -Disclaimers of Party Feeling ta His Regard.

Metropolilan Record, the official organ of Archbishop Hughes, strongly condemnatory of the disgraceful party feuds which offered a tempo rary interruption to the good feeling and harmony that have everywhere marked the reception of the Prince of Wales in the British Provinces. This article, taken in connection with the emphatic declaration of Grand Master Cameron at Toronto that he would trample his regalia under foot if a riot resulted from the contemplated processions of his fellow Orange-men, affords indisputable evidence that the conduct of the extremists of neither party has met with the concurrence or sympathy of its re-cognized head. It would, indeed, be surprising if in this nineteenth century there could be found amongst the educated classes of Canada any half-dozen intelligent men to countenance such fiagrant violations of the laws of hospitality and decency as these wretched sectarian squabbles have led to. In presence of the obligations contracted by the invitation pressed upon the acceptance of the Prince, all were bound to sink their personal differences in the one effort to render his visit as agreeable and grateful to him as possible. But as subjects, overflowing with professions of loyalty, abstinence from party manifestations was still more obligatory upon them. They knew that they could not identify him in any way with their disputes without damaging him seriously in England, where the law and the policy of the government are both opposed to all such demonstrations Therefore it has become imperative on the respectable members of both parties to publicly repudiate conduct which involved them in a mon odium. The fact, as we suspected, turns out to b

then, that it was only the fag end and rabble of the two religious denominations that took part in the recent scandalous scenes. The enlight ened and sober portion of the Canadian community are no more to be blamed for them than are our own public for the sectarian or political excesses that occur amongst us from time to time. The burning down of the Catholic convents and chapels in Boston and Philadelphia, and the scenes of bloodshed and violence of which Baltimore. Cincinnati and Louisville were at a later period the theatres, cannot, with any historical truth, be charged to a spirit of religious or political intolerance on the part of our people at large. They originated with the very scum of our population, and met with neither sympathy nor approval from the educated and decent portion of the American public. It would be just as fair to charge the Protestants of Newark with the riotous excesses committed by the so-called Protestant societies that visited their town the other day as to identify us as a nation with the events that disgraced some of our principal cities at the periods referred to. It is notor. that many of the leaders in these outrages were not native born Americans at all, but belonge to the same imported elements that have caused all the recent trouble in Canada The same class of persons will, in all places and under all circumstances, take pleasure in resisting the law and in setting themselves against public opinion. It would be hard indeed if others were to be held responsible for their misconduct; and we therefore can understand the anxiety of all respectable Canadians to repudiate any connection with them. They hold individually just the same sentiments in their regard as are enter-

tained generally by the American public. One good has resulted from these demonstra tions. They have brought out into broad relief the sterling character of the young Prince, and increased his popularity amongst all rational and liberal minded people. The that he has displayed under such trying circumstances augur well for his future caree as a ruler. In this country, where religious toleration is a fundamental principle of our constitution, and where religious ascendency can never hope for recognition, his conduct will insure him a still more cordial reception than any that he has met with since he has set foot on the American shores. He need not dread here any recurrence of the embarrasements that have lately beset him. The endorsement of Archbishop Hughes, and the emphatic discourage ment given to Orange fanaticism by Grand Mas. ter Cameron, will effectually keep down any disposition that may exist to renew the misera-ble dissensions that clouded for the moment his otherwise brilliant progress.

REVIVAL OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA—RENTREE or Mr. Fornest.—Some time ago it was freely stated, in the press and private circles, that it was the intention of Mr. Edwin Forrest to close his long and honorable connection with the dramatic art, and to retire altogether from the profession of which he has been the acknowledged head for more than quarter of a century. In view of this report, we suggested that as Mr. Forrest was still in his prime, enjoying all his pristine vigor, tempered and chastened by careful men-tal culture, as he was without a rival near the throne, and as all the great actors-Garrick, Kean, Talma, Macklin and others-had remained on the stage even longer than Mr. Forrest, be should at least gratify his legion of admirers by playing a round of fareweil en-We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Forrest has acceded to the generally expressed public wish, and that be has already commenced his campaign, having played in Baltimore during the fortnight, and being now last pared for a long engagement at Niblo's Garden, where he will make his rentrée in the character of Hamlet, a rôle which he has lafterly made his especial study.

We are led to call particular attention to Mr. Forrest's farewell performances—we presume that he intends now to take his leave of the

public-for two reasons.

In the first place, Mr. Forrest, whatever his faults may have been, is the only great actor that this country has ever produced. There have been others who enjoyed popularity for a brief period; a few, perhaps, who gave promise of great excellence; but after their little hour they have faded out, and left Forrest the representative of the tragic muse. Mr. Forrest's style is his owil, and is essentially American. He despises small obstacles, minut prettinesses of speech and affectations of man-

hearts of his audiences, and establishes between them and himself that electric current the se-

cret spring of which is true genius.

Then, again, Mr. Payrest adheres strictly to the English classical drama. In the estimation of our theatre-goers he is to the works of Shakspere and Bulwer what Rachel was to Corneille and Racine. In Lear, Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, Coriolanus, Richard III. and Cardinal Richelleu Mr. Foarest finds repertoire in which he has no rival. In these latter days, when so much French track s placed upon the stage, it is indeed refreshing o know that there is still one actor who ad neres to the works of the great master, and abors to give a just and pure artistic interpretation of the immortal creations of the first dramatic author that the world has ever seen. Mr Forrest upholds the true dignity of the drama, and one of his performances is a better defence of the stage than could be gotten up by a regiment of pamphleteers or an army of parsons.

If, after making the tour of the country, Mr. Forrest should still determine to retire from the stage, it is not possible that he can remain idle. He is in the prime of life, full of varied talent, rich in mental acquirements. Why should be not appear in the political theatre? Some years ago we remember that he declined a Congressional nomination; but he may not now be of the same mird. He would be a most valuable member, and would not only teach our legislators how to speak intelligibly, but also how to behave properly. Mr. Forrest would not be too old, either, for the Presidency. We will be bound that he would make a better chief magistrate than the ci-devant rail splitters and broken down political backs who are continually intriguing and manceuvring to make their devious paths end at the door of the White House.

Sewing Machines-Reported Extension of Howe's Patent-Outrage on the Public. It is rumored, we know not with how much

truth, that the Commissioner of Patents has granted Elias Howe, Jr., a further extension of his sewing machine patent for seven years.
This, unfortunately, the Commissioner has power to do without reference to Congress. After the first term of fourteen years, to which the patentee is entitled, has expired, a discretionary power to the above extent is given to the department, but for any further privilege the applicant must go to Congress.

The impolicy of extending patents after the first term, unless under peculiar circumstances of hardship, is now generally admitted. In justice to the public interests we must protest against the action of the Commissioner in Mr. Howe's case, which does not at all fall within this category. He has received, according to his own admission, upwards of half a milli of dollars for inventions which are simply improvements, and which, if he had never enter the field at all, would have infallibly suggest themselves to any ingenious mechanic. We do not by this mean to depreciate the practical value of his discoveries. We merely mention the facts as an answer to the arguments used before the Commissioner in support of the claim, and which arrogate to Mr. Howe the entire merit of the economy in labor effected by the invention of sewing machines. We repeat that his combination of the needle and shuttle, though ingenious, was but a small step in advance on the original invention, which must of necessity have been immediately arrived at by other makers, and it is merely the priority that he had in patenting a simple idea that has brought his name so prominently before the world. For the labor bestowed on it he has been magnificently remunerated, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of public policy, that the extension said to have been obtained by him will turn out to be unfounded. If the argument on which the Commissions

is reported to entertain a favorable opinion of

Mr. Howe's claim be correctly stated, it will not be found in consistence with the view taken by Congress of the expediency of patent extensions in general. Judg-ing from the quantity of the Howe machines that have been sold during the present term of the patent, it is argued that the quantity sold during the next seven years must mount to many millions of dollars, and that, therefore, the inventor should be proportionately remunerated, or, in other words, that instead of being a half millionaire he should be nade a whole one. We need not point out the absurdity of such an argument. If admitted it would at once establish what Congress has de termined to get rid of-a vested interest on the part of the inventor in all the future proceed of his discovery. But the injustice of the principle cannot be better demonstrated than by the example before us. Here is a man who has been made abundantly rich by the monopoly of a chance idea, of but very little originality in itself, who claims to tax for a perpetuity the very lifeblood of hundreds of the poor sewing girls, who toll twelve or fourteen ours in the day to eke out a precarious subsist ence. The cost of the best sewing machines with the Howe improvements, owing to the protection afforded to the patentees by the law. is from seventy-five to a hundred dollars, although their expense of manufacture does not amount to a fourth of these sums. Whilst the inventors should be accorded a fair remuneration for their labors, it is manifestly against the interests of society that Congress should give them a longer monopoly of the benefits of their ingenuity than will suffice to effect that object. We contend that this has been done in Mr. Howe's case, and we protest, in the name of the poor, overworked creatures for the improvement of whose condition Providence evidently inspired the idea of the sewing machine, against its price being thus unnecessar illy enhanced. Should the reported extension of this patent

turn out to be correct it will lead to one important result. We have always been opposed to the placing in the hands of any public officer a power so dangerous as that which is confided o the Commissioner under the law. Were he never so honest it would expose him to unjust uspicions, and in any case to temptations which not one man out of ten can resist. Just look at the enormous value of the interests involved in such patents as those of Colt, the India rubber companies, the Telegraph, and fifty others that we could name. Of what importance it would be for the owners of any of these to find a Commissioner of Patents accessible to the influence of a bribe. It would be well worth their while to give such a man one, two three, or even four hundred thousand dollars to secure a seven years' extension of a gigantic nonopoly whose profits amount to several millions. We object, therefore, to any pubner. With one bound he goes stought to the 'tie officer being exposed to the chance of